

Announcements.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED, CHEMISTS.

WE beg to invite attention to the following items in our stock of Wines and Spirits worthy of special attention:—

BRANDY.
Cognac Extra, a very old pale Cognac of excellent quality.
Per Case \$10.

WHISKEY.
Scotch—A blend of the finest Whiskies produced in Scotland; nature and soft.
Per Case \$10.

CLARET.
Chateau Langon. An exceptionally fine Wine to years old; very soft and light.
Per Case \$10.

SHERRIES.
Vino de Porto. A dry natural Wine recommended to the notice of connoisseurs.
Per Case \$10.

Delicacies. The very finest Sherry, cannot be surpassed.
Per Case \$14.

A special selection of MANILA CIGARS Manufactured for us by Constantino Diaz y Ca. now in stock.
(Telephone No. 60.)
Nos. 22 & 24, Queen's Road Central. [13]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.
MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

OUR AERATED WATER MANUFACTORY is replete with the best Machinery, embodying all the latest improvements in the trade.

The greatest attention has been paid to appliances for ensuring purity in the Water supply, to secure which we have added a Condenser capable of supplying us with 3,000 gallons of distilled water a day, and are now in a position to compete in quality with the best English Makers. Our Sweet Waters cannot be surpassed anywhere.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

FOR COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good order.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied on application.

COAST PORT ORDERS, whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is, "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG," And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATER
SODA WATER
LEMONADE
POTASH WATER
SELTZER WATER

LITHIA WATER
SARSAPARILLA WATER
TONIC WATER
GINGER ALE
GINGERADE.

No Credit given for bottles that are dirty, or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used again by us.

WATSON'S PURE FRUIT CORDIALS.
Prepared from the juice of the finest selected Fresh Ripe Fruit.

Raspberry Black Currant
Strawberry Red Currant
Damson Orleans Plum

Pine Apple
Mellin's Cherry
Lime Fruit, &c.

A table-spoonful (more or less according to taste) added to a tumbler of plain or aerated water forms a delicious beverage. The addition of Wines or Spirits produces excellent and piquant results.

Price, 75 Cents per Bottle, or \$7.50 per dozen Case Assorted.

RASPBERRY SYRUP Price, \$1 per Bottle.
STRAWBERRY SYRUP Price, \$1 per Bottle.
RASPBERRY VINEGAR Price, \$1 per Bottle.

For imparting a delicious flavour to AERATED WATERS, SUMMER DRINKS, &c., &c.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and China for MONTSEBAT LIME FRUIT JUICE CORDIALS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD., Hongkong, China, and Manila. [5]

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1889.

TELEGRAMS.

RENEWAL OF THE STRIKE.
LONDON, November 19th.
A wholesale strike of the London lightermen commenced to-day, and the shipping trade of this port is again paralyzed.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.
Sir Henry Parkes' project of the Federation of the Australian Colonies excites great interest in England.

SOUTH AFRICA.
The Cape Government is in favor of handing over Swaziland to the Transvaal.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.
November 18th.
The Prince has left Egypt. His parting with the Khedive was most cordial.

The visit of the Prince of Wales to Egypt is viewed with disfavor in France.

THE KAISER AND THE SULTAN.
The Emperor personally invested the Sultan with the Order of Hohenzollern, and the Emperor and Empress have been loaded with the costliest gifts from the Sultan.

REVOLUTION IN BRAZIL.
DOM PEDRO II. DEPOSED.
November 18th.

A bloodless revolution has occurred in Rio de Janeiro, deposing the Emperor, who has started for Europe. A Republican Government has

been formed and accepted by all the provinces except Bahia.

CLOSE OF THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

PARIS, November 17th.
A magnificent moonlight *fete* was held last night, on the closing of the great Exhibition of 1889. An immense crowd attended; the *fete* was most successful.

A FRENCH EXECUTION.

HANOI, November 17th.
Doc Van was executed this evening, and his body thrown into the Red River. His head will be exposed at Bac-ninh.

THE PRIEST-RIDDEN PHILIPPINES.

MADRID, November 17th.
A bishop has been sent out to Mindanao, which has been created a bishopric. The cathedral is to be at Zamboanga.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Committee of the St. Andrew's Hall in Singapore has reduced the bachelors' subscription to \$10. The "family subscription" still remains at \$15.

H.M.S. *Calliope*, Capt. Kane, the only vessel that weathered the storm in the Samoan disaster, arrived at Singapore, en route to England, on the 6th inst.

We are informed by the agent of the Messageries Maritimes that the Company's steamer *Yankee*, with the next French mail, left Saigon last night at 11 o'clock for this port.

THE Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co. courteously informs us that the steamship *Thames*, with the next English mail, left Singapore for this port at 8 30 a.m. to-day.

M. CHARLES SALOMON, *Docteur en droit*, has been entrusted by the French Government with a mission to study the judicial institutions of India, Indo-China, China, Japan, and Siberia.

THE report of H.E. the Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, referred to by him at the Council meeting this afternoon, is unavoidably held over until to-morrow, owing to its length.

At the Sanitary Board meeting to-morrow, the Orders of the Day will be:—

1. Report concerning public laundries.
2. By-laws to be made under Sub-section 12 of Section 13 of Ordinance 24 of 1887.

SHARE business is quite stagnant, and quotations generally continue on the downward track. Stock Exchange matters are, in fact, so bad that it would be well-nigh impossible to make them much worse. But the tide should nearly be at its ebb, and must soon turn.

THE body of a Chinaman was found floating in the harbor yesterday, and at an inquiring by Mr. Woodhouse this morning at the Magistracy a finding of "Found dead" was recorded. What a sad case! We didn't know that the poor fellow was dead until Mr. Woodhouse told us so.

We note that the steamship *Bohwell Castle*, Captain Robert Tod—both steamer and skipper—well-known and popular visitors to China—arrived at Singapore from Hongkong on the 6th inst. The last of the *Castle* proceeds to Wellington, New Zealand, to convey a cargo of horses to Calcutta.

We would remind our readers that the Lorne Athletic Club of the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders will give their third Grand Assault-Arms in the Theatre Royal, City Hall, this evening, commencing at nine o'clock. From the great success which attended the former exhibition, a full house and first-class entertainment may be confidently anticipated.

THE Selangor correspondent of the *Straits Times* says:—"The Asiatics who purchased the Rawang Mines for \$27,000 have since been offered \$40,000 for the property, and have refused it. By conversation with those who know, I am convinced that if time had been given to permit of the combinations that are necessary in financial matters among Asiatics, and if the sale had been in Singapore, that certainly \$50,000 could have been obtained."

It is probable, the *Straits Times* says, that a Board of prominent Chinese residents will be formed in Singapore, with His Excellency's approval, for the purpose of receiving from Chinese complaints, or giving such information, as at present are submitted to the managers of the secret societies; and the proposed Board will have authority to arbitrate, assist, and generally to advise. The Protector of Chinese is suggested as the first Chairman of the Board.

WOODYER'S Australian Circus will commence a short series of performances this evening at the old site at Bowington, adjoining the Chinese Amusement grounds. Since its last visit this popular Circus has been greatly added to, and now includes a large array of accomplished equestrians, acrobats, &c. A capital programme has been arranged for this evening, and although there are several counter-attractions available, large attendance may be safely relied on for this ever popular form of entertainment.

THE *Straits Times* says that Captain H. Morgan, Northamptonshire Regiment, will now be seconded from September 2nd for service as Adjutant of the 3rd Volunteer Battalion, and in consequence thereof Lieut. C. S. Pritchard, who has been in the regiment since May 1888, will be anticipated, obtain his company. This will be the first promotion of a subaltern in the Northamptonshire that has taken place during the last two years, Captain F. B. Lawson and Captain A. W. Gamble, the junior captains, having been promoted on October 22nd, 1887.

THE *Courier d'Haiphong*, in an article on the routes used for smuggling into Tonquin, says that the contraband goods generally come from the centres of trade in China, or still often from Hongkong. The landing places are spread along the bay of Along and Hai-go-long, which it is impossible to watch. There are two kinds of smugglers—the petty carrier of general goods, and the piratical smuggler, who supplies the rebels with ammunition and opium. These are generally Hakkas, who work in families. The Customs authorities are now establishing a number of additional posts to deal with them.

THE case in which a contractor named Luk-pak-shan was accused of having maliciously stabbed Leung Kwai, another contractor, on the 6th ult., was again on the boards before Mr. Woodhouse at the Police Court this morning.

Mr. Denny appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Webster defended. Lieutenant Eugene W. Watson, of the U.S.S. *Swatara*, stated, on behalf of the defendant, that he saw him on the day of the alleged assault from 8 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock. Another witness also deposed having seen the defendant on board the *Swatara* at the time of the alleged assault. The case was dismissed.

Cross-examined: I am a broker. I do not speculate in shares. I have been a bankrupt

before but not through share speculations. I knew at two o'clock on the 28th that these shares would go up; a man told me, but I do not wish to say who he is. I saw the memo, is stamped and dated the 28th of October.

Ramjam, recalled, explained that he only stamped it the next day, by his lawyer's directions. It was not usually done.

Joseph Samuel, broker, deposed to being offered 50 Punjoms at \$15 by the defendant on the 28th ult., and to Ramjam offering \$14 for 25, Defendant said "Book," and it was then arranged that they should be delivered at ten o'clock next morning. Witness asked defendant to sell the other 25 at the same rate, and he said that he had only those 25. The closing rate that day was \$17 or \$18, but next morning they went up to \$22 or \$23.

Mr. Roddy then called the defendant. He said:—I am a broker, and have been for about six months. On the morning of the 28th Oct. Ramjam offered me 25 Punjoms at \$11. I refused, as I had no order to buy. I met him about two p.m., and he asked me to sell him some Punjoms. I thought he was only joking, and I said I would sell him some at \$14 if he would sell me those at \$11 which he had offered me in the morning.

His lordship:—I don't see how Ramjam could make anything out of that, selling at \$11. Witness:—They were selling at \$16 or \$17 then. I told him, later, that I would not sell. I did not sell or buy anything that day.

By Mr. Hastings:—Before I became a broker I was clerk to the Straits Insurance Company. I was in consequence of the Company not affording me a salary of \$40 a month. I have not many clients, three or four perhaps. I do not do any share speculation on my own account. The reason I did not buy Punjoms from Nunez at \$14 at four o'clock was because I had no order. I know I could have sold at \$14, but I would not speculate.

Francisco da Cruz, a clerk to the Austin Arms Company, stated that he heard the defendant refuse to deliver the shares, and say that it was only a joke.

Aurelio Remedios, a very deaf young man who had not heard anything, and could only murmur that he saw the parties looking excited, having been finished with.

Mr. Roddy submitted that the weight of evidence was on his client's side.

His lordship did not trouble Mr. Hastings to reply, but expressing the opinion that the transaction was properly entered into, and that the defendant was only trying to get out of it because the market had risen, gave judgment for the plaintiff, with costs.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon. There were present: His Excellency the Governor (Sir William de Vaux); the Acting Colonial Secretary (Mr. A. Lister); Mr. J. L. Leach, Attorney-General; Mr. H. E. Woodhouse, Acting Colonial Treasurer; Mr. E. Brown, Surveyor-General; Mr. N. G. Mitchell, Innes, Acting Registrar-General; Messrs P. Kyrie, Wong Shing, C. P. Chater, B. Layton, (unofficial members) and Mr. Seth, Clerk of Council.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

THE LATE DR. STEWART.
His Excellency:—On resuming our labors after the usual summer recess I should be wanting in consideration, both to your feelings and my own, if I omitted to make reference to the absence from the Council board of one who for many years past has taken a prominent and most useful part in our deliberations. The death of the Hon. Frederick Stewart has been a most serious loss to us, and to the public service generally, and it has not only been a subject of very deep regret to myself, but it may be said with truth, has been deplored by all classes and races of the community. It is impossible for me to adequately express what I feel about the departed officer, and it would be quite useless to try to improve on the eloquent tributes to his memory which have been published by those who evidently had the advantage of knowing him quite as well, if not better, than myself. But it may be to a certain extent pleasing to his friends and relatives to be reminded that whenever a leper is reported the police shall arrest him, then he is detained until the Colonial Surgeon pronounces upon him, and further, if it is expedient, he is sent away to the mainland.

This is short shift indeed, but in spite of it all, when it is seen that within two years and a half 125 lepers came to one Hospital for treatment, the steps adopted to keep lepers away are evidently insufficient.

In addition to the Police regulations, the authorities at the Tung Wa Hospital send lepers immediately to the leper villages near Canton. The Tung Wa authorities are more than mere police; they are a powerful political and commercial body, at the head of almost all the guilds and secret societies in Hongkong. Still, with the combined efforts of both the British and Chinese authorities, it is impossible to prevent the import of lepers; for, on account of the nature of the disease, it is not possible to detect a leper in the earliest stages except by skilled inspection. In this way alone can the large number of lepers met with at the Alice Memorial Hospital be accounted for; and this is one more proof of the good that has come from the fact of our having in our midst a native Hospital managed by European medical men.

Without it, the diseases of China would be well-nigh a dead letter; with it, the European doctor has seen more in a year or two of the disease of China than can be gathered in a lifetime's experience by any one of the Chinese doctors themselves.

(As these pages are passing through the press, Mr. Hugh MacCallum, Sanitary Superintendent of Hongkong, informs me that he has had to deal with at least twelve lepers brought to the notice of the Hongkong Government.)

The method pursued was that of gentle persuasion in money, and by a little tact and patience the lepers, although established as residents in Hongkong, were satisfactorily disposed of.

This is no doubt the wisest plan under the existing circumstances; but with the facts recorded of the number of lepers coming to the Colony in spite of police supervision, it comes to be a question whether such a method is to be established or some other adopted.

Certain it is that all efforts, whether by direct police intervention or by the more equitable plan of monetary compensation, do not serve to purge the colony either of imported lepers or of those dwelling and developing the disease in Hongkong.

MESSRS. McLeod & Co., of Manila, have accepted a contract to raise the steamer *Almagro*, which lies in several fathoms of water in the Malabar Passage. The steamer *Jeannette* has gone down to the place, carrying divers, etc., and no difficulty is anticipated.

THE Foochow Cricket Club and a team from H.M.S. *Porpoise* played a match on Wednesday the 17th inst. The local players, winning the toss, took first innings and totalled 105, of which the Hongkong cricketer, "Charley" Barr, headed the list with 68. As there were 20 byes and 8 wides the fielding of the Naval men must, to say the least, have been a degree or two below high-class form. In their first innings the "Porpoises" were all out for 42, and the Hongkong side only produced 104 (Bruce 23), which included extras, so that Foochow won easily by an innings and 49 runs.

OUR evening contemporary has once more let himself loose on the unfortunate "one subscriber." He tells the "only one" last night all about the drawing for the first batch of Subscription Griffiths—which took place about thirty hours previously—and had been fully detailed in the other local papers. But it is in his wind-up that the cutting sarcasm of this mud-baked nincompoop finds vent. Listen to the missionary orator:—"Not having a sporting vocabulary at hand, we are unable to say, in varied phrases, that we (sic) of the twelve is the best of the lot, and we are in a place." The ass is an animal that is usually known by the length of his ears and the disorder of his bray. What the *China Mail*'s "cuddy" is badly in need of is not what he calls a "sporting vocabulary," but a Webster's Unabridged Dictionary and a modicum of common sense.

MR. WILLIAM LUGGE charged his chair coolie this morning before Mr. Robinson, at the Police Court, with disobedience of orders. He stated that at 11 o'clock yesterday the defendant was ordered by Mrs. Legge to do some window-cleaning and then was ordered to go down to Club to carry the complainant home. He did not do so, but went into town on his own business, not appearing at complainant's house until 2.15 p.m. On being sent for, the defendant refused to come, and upon the complainant going to interview him in propria persona, he quickly walked away. He had been in complainant's employ for six or seven years, but had been regardless of his work lately. Complainant did not, however, press the charge. The mission was fined \$3, or seven days, and ordered to enter into his own recognizances in the sum of \$10 to be of good behavior for two months.

As reported in a telegram in another column, another of the Tonquinese patriots—a chief who had long opposed the French invaders, the Doc Van, was converted to civilization on the 7th November, by being executed at Hanoi. A correspondent of our Haiphong contemporary describes the proceedings thus:—"Van" arrived here on the morning of the 7th, and was paraded through the principal streets as an example to the people, his offence being that after once submitting to the French he had again taken up arms against them. The Spanish missionaries tried to obtain concessions for the unfortunate chief, but the Resident was determined to deal with him in the most severe manner. At five p.m. he was put into a cage, and carried to the foot of a rough scaffold, where his hair was cut close. Then he was taken up on to the scaffold, and while he was having his neck fitted, the chief of the bureau of native affairs—M. Sombray—made a dramatic speech, ending "Thus perish all traitors to the Republic." A gong struck, the blade fell, and off rolled his head. The crowd of natives rushed forward to mutilate the body before it was thrown into the river, and the head was sent to Bac-ninh to be exposed on a spike for three days.

THE BOY BROKERS.

AN EXPENSIVE JOKE.

In the Summary Court this morning Mr. Justice Wise heard a case in which a well-known Chinese house and land broker named Ho Tim used a Portuguese youth named Adalino for \$163.75, the difference of 25 Punjoms.

Mr. Hastings appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Roddy defended.

Mr. Hastings said that the action arose out of a transaction in Punjom shares. About three weeks ago there was a "boom" in those shares, and in one day they rose about 20 per cent. The contract in dispute was made on that day, and persons who "sold short" on that day found themselves very much out of their calculations by the evening. On that day—the 28th Oct.—the defendant sold 25 Punjom shares to the plaintiff at \$14.50 for delivery next morning.

In the evening, however, he informed the plaintiff's broker that he was not going to deliver the shares—in fact he repudiated the contract—and plaintiff therefore bought 25 other shares, at \$22, to replace them. The claim, therefore, was for the difference between \$14.50 and \$22.

A Eurasian youth named Ramjam was then called. He said:—I am a share-broker. On the 28th October, about 3 p.m., I received instructions from the plaintiff to buy 25 Punjoms. I went into the market, and saw the defendant and several others talking near the Hongkong Hotel. I heard him offer to Punjoms at \$15, and I said I would take half of them at \$14.50. He agreed, delivery to be at ten o'clock next morning. I informed Ho Tim, and about half-an-hour later the rate rose to \$17 or \$18. I saw the defendant, later on, and he said the transaction was only made in joke, and asked me to cancel it. I said I could not, as the market had risen. He replied that another broker—Nunez—was selling at \$14, and I told him to buy them, and I would give him his \$14.50. He said that he had no shares, and could not deliver. I informed the plaintiff, and by his instructions bought 25 Punjoms at 4.30 for \$21. At five o'clock they had reached \$23. The morning rate was \$11. Next morning they went up to \$24.

Cross-examined by Mr. Roddy:—I have been a broker for nearly three years, on my own account. I sell hundreds of shares every month. I have an office in the same house as the plaintiff. I am also a property broker, and do business in that line. I did not offer to sell Punjoms to the defendant on the morning of the 28th. It was a public knowledge on that day that a telegram had been received by the Punjom Co. That was between three and four. Defendant did not say who he was selling for. He usually acts on his own account. We had had no dealings before. I produce my memorandum book, showing the entry.

Mr. Roddy (after turning over several leaves): Was not that your only transaction that day?

Mr. Hastings objected, and the question was overruled.

Witness continued:—I sold between 50 and 75 shares that day.

Ho Tim, the plaintiff, then stated that the day named he told the last witness to buy 25 Punjoms not higher than \$14.50, and was told a short time afterwards that they had been bought. Ramjam, showing him the memo. About five o'clock Ramjam told him that the seller—defendant—had repudiated the contract, so witness instructed him to buy 25 more at \$21.

Cross-examined: I am a broker. I do not speculate in shares. I have been a bankrupt

before but not through share speculations. I knew at two o'clock on the 28th that these shares would go up; a man told me, but I do not wish to say who he is. I saw the memo, is stamped and dated the 28th of October.

Ramjam, recalled, explained that he only stamped it the next day, by his lawyer's directions. It was not usually done.

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His lordship did not trouble Mr. Hastings to reply, but expressing the opinion that the transaction was properly entered into, and that the defendant was only trying to get out of it because the market had risen, gave judgment for the plaintiff, with costs.

LEPROSY IN HONGKONG.

(BY DR. CANTLIE).

At a time when all the world is bettering itself in regard to the disease of leprosy, and more especially as the English Government is about to deal with leprosy in India, it behoves us here in China to claim the ear of the Home Government to protect us against the dangers we run.

The free port of Hongkong offers hospitality to the Chinese of all classes; but by no class is the opportunity more likely to be embraced than by lepers, who, driven from their relations and friends by virtue of their having the disease, are reduced to a state of destitution, and seek refuge in Hongkong in preference to entering one of the wretched leper villages of China. Hither lepers come in the hope of obtaining employment, or in the hope of getting cured by some of the European doctors, or of at least obtaining food by begging in the streets. There is no law against the importation of lepers, nor yet against begging in Hongkong, therefore the streets of the city with its rich inhabitants are as an El Dorado to the leprosy Chinaman from the mainland.

THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF OBTAINING EVIDENCE OF LEPROSY PREVIOUSLY.

There is a belief that there is no leprosy in Hongkong. We have no leper village; nor even at the Tung Wa (the native) Hospital is there a leper ward. Besides, there is no official report of the prevalence of the disease. It was nobody's duty to investigate the matter; but even had it been, it would have been difficult still quite recently to obtain any collective evidence about the disease from want of opportunity.

At the Tung Wa Hospital no doubt many cases present themselves, but no report is likely to be obtained from the native doctors who administer there; in the first place, because no records of the numbers of the diseased persons are available; and in the second place, because the disease introduced by the Chinese amongst the English community in Hongkong. In fact, it was not possible, until the Alice Memorial Hospital was opened, for European doctors to study the diseases of the natives; therefore, it is only since the opening of the Alice Memorial Hospital in February, 1887, that any opportunity of ascertaining the prevalence of leprosy has been afforded.

From February 1887 to August 1889, i.e., two and a half years, 125 lepers presented themselves for treatment at the Alice Memorial Hospital.

It must be borne in mind that this cannot represent all the lepers present in Hongkong. Like everything new, when introduced by the foreigner, the Chinese regarded the Hospital with a carefully conservative eye; and it was only as time grew into months and years that the Hospital became patronized to the extent that it is to-day. Further, as everyone knows, many Chinese hesitate, and some altogether refuse, to take European medicine and advice. So that were double this number of lepers quoted as being present in Hongkong during the time specified, viz., two and a half years, there is reason to believe it would be well within the actual number.

Up to fourteen years ago, leper families and communities settled on the hills above the town of Victoria, Hongkong, and obtained a livelihood as best they could. Three or four collections of leper huts existed at the time mentioned, and there they had maintained themselves from the earliest days of the occupation of the Island. About the time mentioned the lepers were disturbed in their retreats, and were expelled to the mainland. Since then, no collection of lepers has been allowed in Hongkong, and further, the orders as to how lepers are to be dealt with are sharp and precise. It is understood that whenever a leper is reported the police shall arrest him, then he is detained until the Colonial Surgeon pronounces upon him, and further, if it is expedient, he is sent away to the mainland.

This is short shift indeed, but in spite of it all, when it is seen that within two years and a half 125 lepers came to one Hospital for treatment, the steps adopted to keep lepers away are evidently insufficient.

In addition to the Police regulations, the authorities at the Tung Wa Hospital send lepers immediately to the leper villages near Canton. The Tung Wa authorities are more than mere police; they are a powerful political and commercial body, at the head of almost all the guilds and secret societies in Hongkong. Still, with the combined efforts of both the British and Chinese authorities, it is impossible to prevent the import of lepers; for, on account of the nature of the disease, it is not possible to detect a leper in the earliest stages except by skilled inspection. In this way alone can the large number of lepers met with at the Alice Memorial Hospital be accounted for; and this is one more proof of the good that has come from the fact of our having in our midst a native Hospital managed by European medical men.

Without it, the diseases of China would be well-nigh a dead letter; with it, the European doctor has seen more in a

